INVESTIGATION ON ANTIDIARRHOEAL ACTIVITY OF ARISTOLOCHIA INDICA LINN. ROOT EXTRACTS IN MICE

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Abstract

Background: The present study aimed at investigating the effect of ethanolic extract (EtAI), and aqueous extract (AqAI) of Aristolochia indica Linn roots on castor oil-induced diarrhoea and study on small intestinal transit. Phytochemical analysis of extracts was performed as per standard procedure.

Materials and Methods: The oral toxicity study using Swiss albino mice was performed in accordance with OECD guidelines. The EtAI and AqAI extracts of Aristolochia indica Linn were studied for antidiarrhoal property using castor oil-induced diarrheal model and charcoal-induced gastrointestinal motility test in Swiss albino mice.

Results: Among the tested doses of 200 and 400 mg/kg body weight, the extracts reduced the frequency and severity of diarrhoea in test animals throughout the study period. At the same doses, the extract delayed the intestinal transit of charcoal meal in test animals as compared to the control and the results were statistically significant.

Conclusion: Experimental findings showed that ethanol extract of Aristolochia indica Linn root possess significant antidiarhoeal activity and may be a potent source of anti-diarrhoeal drug in future.

Keywords: Antidiarhoeal activity, Aristolochia indica Linn, ethanol extract, small intestinal transit

Introduction

Diarrhoea is characterized by increased frequency of bowel movement, wet stool and abdominal pain (Ezekwesili et al., 2004). Diarrhoea is the first runner-up killer of children under 5 years of age, which accounts for 10% of child deaths every year (Liu et al, 2012). Aristolochia indica Linn commonly known as Indian birthwort (family: Aristolochiaceae) is an important medicinal plant which is a perennial climber with greenish white woody stems found in low hills and plains of India, Nepal and lower Bengal to Chittagong in Bangladesh. Aristolochia indica Linn has been reported for anti-fertility effect (Pakrashi and Pakrasi, 1979), anti-diabetic activity (Sanjay et al., 2012), anti-venom (Meenatchisundaram et al., 2009), and antioxidant properties (Thirugnanasampandan et al., 2008).

Adeyemi et al. (2012) reported that Aristolochia ringens belonging to Aristolochiaceae family has anti-diarrhoeal activity. There is apparently no available scientific report regarding the antidiarrhoeal effects of Aristolochia indica Linn in any animal model. Hence, we undertook this study to investigate the effect of Aristolochia indica Linn roots on castor oil-induced diarrhoea and study on small intestinal transit in mice.

Materials and Methods

Collection of Plant Material

The roots of Aristolochia indica Linn were collected from Salem district, Tamil Nadu, India. The plant was identified and authenticated by Dr. P. Jayaraman, Botanist, Plant Anatomy Research Centre (PARC), Chennai, India. Voucher specimen (PARC/2009/112), has been deposited at the herbarium of the Department of Pharmacognosy, Padmavathi College of Pharmacy and Research Institute, India.

Preparation of Extract

Aristolochia indica Linn root was dried in shade and powdered by means of a wood-grinder, and the powder was passed through the sieve no.60. About 50 g of root powder was macerated in 95% ethanol (200ml) for 72 hours. For aqueous extract, 50 g of root powder was extracted with distilled water using soxhlet at boiling temperature (100 °C) up to 10 h. The liquid filtrates obtained were concentrated under controlled temperature using rotary evaporator. The extracts were stored in desiccators until further use (Mothana et al., 2012).

Phytochemical screening

The freshly prepared AqAI and EtAI extracts were qualitatively tested for the presence of phytochemical such as carbohydrates, alkaloids, steroids, flavonoids, volatile oil, tannins, saponins, Phytosterols and terpenoids chemical constituents.

Experimental animals

Healthy male Swiss albino mice (weighing 20-25 g), were selected for evaluation of anti-diarrhoeal activity. Six mice were taken for each group. The mice were used after acclimatization under controlled conditions of temperature of 24 ± 2°C, humidity of 50 ± 5% and 10–12 hrs, of light and dark cycles respectively for 7 days. The animals were housed individually in polypropylene cages containing sterile sandy husk as bedding throughout the experiment and had free access to sterile animal chow and water ad libitum. The study was commenced after obtaining the authorization of Institutional animal ethics committee and Institutional Ethics Committee (IAEC), and the Committee for the Purpose of Control and Supervision of Experiments on Animals (CPCSEA) (IAEC /CPCSEA/2011/069).
Acute toxicity studies

The acute oral toxicity study was performed for AqAI and EtAI extracts of *Aristolochia indica* Linn root using fixed dose method of OECD guideline (OECD, 2008).

Castoroil-induced diarrhoea model

The diarrhoea was induced in *Swiss male albino* mice (weighing 20-25 g), by previously described method (Vareishang and Arun, 2004), with slight modification to suit experimental needs. The animals were randomly placed into six groups each of six animals and housed in separate cages. Animals of first group received 1ml castor oil orally, while those in groups II and III were pre-treated orally at a dose of 200mg and 400mg /kg body wt. of EtAI extract respectively and groups IV and V were pre-treated orally at a dose of 200mg and 400mg /kg body wt. of AqAI extract and the last group VI was pre-treated with diphenoxylate HCl (sigma aldrich), raw reference standard drug (5mg/kg, p.o). Animals of groups II to VI received 1 ml castor oil orally using the orogastric cannula 30 min after pre-treatment with the extracts or standard drugs or distilled water. Group VII was treated with only 0.5% CMC (Vehicle control). Following treatment with castor oil, the animals were then placed in individual cages over clean filter paper and were examined up to four hours for the presence of the characteristic diarrheal droppings; their absence was recorded as a protection from diarrhoea (Diurno et al., 1996). The total number of normal faeces and diarrheal faces excreted in record time were scored and compared with control group. The total score of diarrheal faeces of vehicle control group was considered that of 100%. The results were expressed in percentage of inhibition (Zaval et al., 1998).

Study on small intestinal transit

*Swiss male albino* mice weighing 20-25 g were divided into six groups of 6, animals each. First group served as the vehicle control (0.5%w/v CMC). The second and third groups received orally with 200mg and 400mg /kg body wt. of alcoholic extract respectively. The fourth and fifth groups received orally with 200mg and 400mg /kg body wt. of AqAI extract respectively. The sixth group received orally the standard drug, atropine sulphate in the dose of 100µg/kg (i.p.). Half an hour after treatment, individual animals were administered orally with 1 ml of charcoal meal (10%w/v activated charcoal in 0.5% CMC) suspension as a marked by oral route. After the observation of 40min, each mouse was sacrificed and intestinal distance travelled by the charcoal meal from pylorus to caecum was estimated and expressed as percentage of distance moved (Mujumdar, 1998).

Statistical analysis

The statistical analysis of data was analysed by one way ANOVA, followed by Dunnett multiple comparison test. Values of p<0.05 were considered significant.

### Table 1: Effect of ethanol and AqAI extract of *Aristolochia Indica* Linn roots on castor oil-induced diarrhoeal model (mean ± SD, n = 6)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Mean frequency of normal faecal drops ± SEM</th>
<th>Mean frequency of wet diarrheal faeces ± SEM</th>
<th>Percentage of diarrhoea protection</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Control</td>
<td>1.83±0.75a</td>
<td>17.50±2.16b</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>EtAI extract (200mg/kg, p.o) + Castor oil</td>
<td>3.50±1.04</td>
<td>7.33±1.21b</td>
<td>58.11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>EtAI extract (400mg/kg, p.o) + Castor oil</td>
<td>5.63±1.03a</td>
<td>4.83±0.75b</td>
<td>72.38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>AqAI extract (200mg/kg, p.o) + Castor oil</td>
<td>2.83±0.75b</td>
<td>8.33±1.63ab</td>
<td>54.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>AqAI extract (400mg/kg, p.o) + Castor oil</td>
<td>5.5±1.04a</td>
<td>6.66±1.36ab</td>
<td>61.94%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>Atropine sulphate (5mg/kg, p.o.) + Castor oil</td>
<td>6.83±1.16ab</td>
<td>2.83±0.75ab</td>
<td>83.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VII</td>
<td>Control (Vehicle)</td>
<td>4.66±1.03a</td>
<td>0.00</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\)P < 0.05 statistically (Mean ± SEM) significant from castor oil control group (n=6); \(^b\)P < 0.05 statistically (Mean ± SEM) significant from vehicle control group (n=6)

### Table 2: Effect of extracts of *Aristolochia Indica* Linn. roots on gastrointestinal motility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Treatment</th>
<th>Mean movements of charcoal meal (cm) ± SD</th>
<th>% Movement of charcoal meal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Vehicle Control</td>
<td>84.87±1.83</td>
<td>79.15±1.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>EtAI extract 200mg/kg</td>
<td>76.65±2.87(^a)</td>
<td>72.29±1.99(^a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>EtAI extract 400mg/kg</td>
<td>54.31±2.87(^a)</td>
<td>51.15±2.84(^a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>AqAI extract 200mg/kg</td>
<td>79.22±3.47(^a)</td>
<td>74.46±3.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>AqAI extract 400mg/kg</td>
<td>68.15±4.12(^a)</td>
<td>64.93±1.77(^a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VI</td>
<td>Atropine sulphate (100µg/kg, i.p.)</td>
<td>31.30±2.70(^a)</td>
<td>29.16±2.24(^a)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

01, statistically (Mean ± SEM) significant from vehiel control group (n=6).
Aristolochia indica


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Conflict of interest statement: We declare that we have no conflict of interest.